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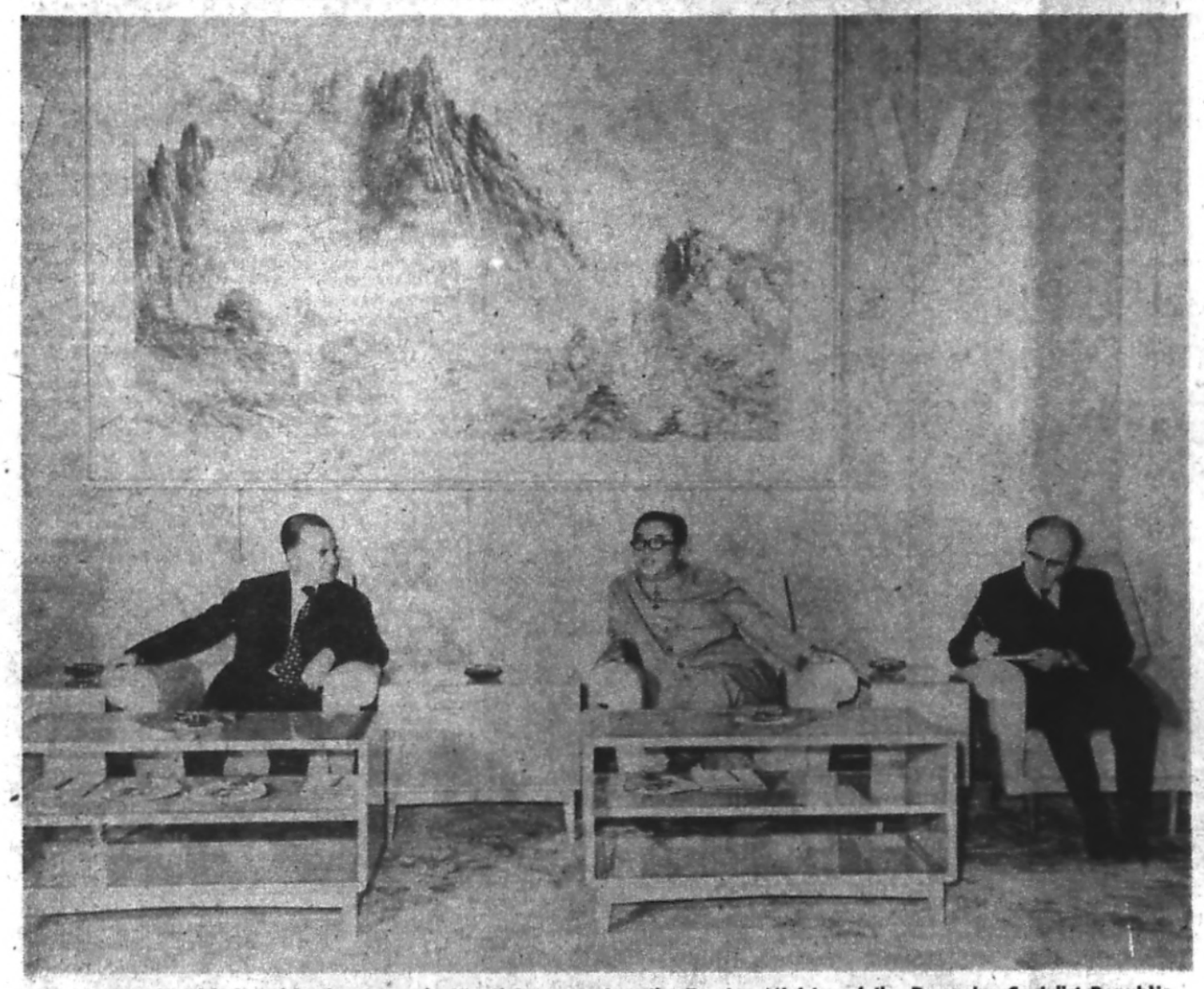

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the Foreign Minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic

TELEGRAMS

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to the Soviet Government leaders upon the reelection of Comrade **Nikolai Victorovich Podgorny** as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the reappointment of Comrade **Aleksei Nikolaevich Kosygin** as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **William Richard Tolbert**, President of the Republic of Liberia, on the occasion of the independence day of Liberia.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Juan Velasco Alvarado**, President of the Republic of Peru, on the occasion of the independence day of Peru.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Mathieu Kerekou**, President of the Republic of Dahomey, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the independence of Dahomey.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Seyni Kountche**, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Niger, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the independence of Niger.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received messages of greetings from **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, and Major Général **Mohammed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the "month of anti-US joint struggle for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea".

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Minister of Romanian Socialist Republic

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 3 Comrade Gheorghe Macovescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on a visit to our country.

Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, was present there.

Dumitru Popa, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the RSR to our country, was also present.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit to our country of the RSR Foreign Minister and had a talk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the leader arranged luncheon for him.

Great Document Marking a Historic Turning-Point in Realizing the Cause of Korea's Reunification

World Reaction to the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's August 6, 1971 Speech

It is three years since the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made the historic August 6, 1971 speech "The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against US Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory".

In his historic August 6 speech the leader made a scientific analysis of the overall international situation and, on this basis, laid down a pre-eminent line on intensifying and developing the anti-imperialist, anti-US common struggle of the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the rest of the world and set forth a new national salvation proposition for actively promoting the cause of Korea's reunification.

For its great ideas and pre-eminent proposition this historic speech evoked world-wide repercussion as soon as it was made public. It is now evoking ever stronger response from the world's people.

Many foreign friends are unanimous in highly lauding the August 6 speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as an "immortal work convincing the people that they can completely crush the US imperialist aggressors" and a "great initiative opening up a new phase for the peaceful reunification of Korea".

A member of the National Liberation Front of Nicaragua Sandino in Cuba said:

"Marshal Kim Il Sung's speech is an embodiment of his Juche idea and steadfast anti-imperialist, anti-US line. This serves as a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for further strengthening and developing the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle not only of the Korean people but of the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the rest of the world and leading them to greater victory".

Mitsuro Teramoto, Vice-President of the Japan Afro-Asian Affairs Institute, stressed in an article:

"President Kim Il Sung, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the nature and characteristic feature of the prevailing situation and the basic demands of the peoples of many Asian countries, laid down the following strategy of struggle.

'In order to thwart the schemes of the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists for aggression and war in Asia today, it is important to further strengthen especially the anti-imperialist, anti-US united front of the peoples of the revolutionary Asian countries who are direct victims of their aggression'.

Only by acting upon this strategy of struggle mapped out by President Kim Il Sung is it possible to deal blows at the US imperialists who, thrown into confusion, are going downhill and precipitate their final doom".

The Egyptian paper "Al Ahbar" said:

"It is because of the strategy of the anti-US struggle laid down by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that the US imperialists are being dismembered in all parts of the world, especially in Asia and the Nixon doctrine intended to make Asians fight Asians is going totally bankrupt".

Jack A. Smith, Director of the Editorial Board of the US weekly "Guardian", quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying:

"We are ready to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea".

He pointed out:

"This proposal is very reasonable and it is a proposal acceptable to anyone desirous of Korea's reunification.

The special and lenient proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made by President Kim Il Sung once again strikingly confirms the peaceloving reunification line invariably maintained by the DPRK Government".

Isamu Akamatsu, former Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Japan Socialist Party, said with deep emotion:

"The August 6 speech of President Kim Il Sung marked a historical turning-point in the acceleration of Korea's reunification. The magnanimous proposition for the independent, peaceful reunification clarified in the speech made the north-south Red Cross dialogue and the north-south high-level talks possible, and led to the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement of historic importance.

The North-South Joint Statement is based particularly on the great Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung and is a fruition of his August 6 speech and the ensuing proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification put forward at a number of opportunities.

The developments bear eloquent witness to the fact that President Kim Il Sung's historic speech has splendid vitality in the further development of the international situation.

Indeed, the August 6 speech serves the progressive people of the world as a guideline which has brought new phase in the development of the international situation.

(KCNA)

Pyongyang Report Meeting Held to Mark the Third Anniversary of the Historic August 6, 1971 Speech of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

A grand Pyongyang report meeting was held on August 5 at the Grand Theatre to celebrate the third anniversary of the historic August 6, 1971 speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against US Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory."

Put in place of honour on the platform was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius, sun of the nation and legendary hero.

Present at the meeting together with the working people in the city were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, So Choi, Yang Hyong Sop and Rim Chun Chu and leadership cadres of political parties, government bodies and social organizations and men of science, education, culture, art and the press.

The meeting opened with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

Comrade Yang Hyong Sop made a report.

Referring to the political situation of the world prevailing at the time when the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made the historic August 6 speech, the reporter stressed: In his speech the leader gave the first clear-cut answer as to the essence of Nixon's planned visit to China when the publication of the plan of Nixon's visit to China which was a focal point of world opinion caused a very serious and intricate situation in the international political scene and when many people of the world were floundering in the vortex of widely varied world public opinion, unable to form a correct judgement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In the last analysis, Nixon is going to turn up in Peking with a white flag just as the US imperialist aggressors who suffered a defeat in the Korean War in the past came out to Panmunjom with a white flag.

...

Nixon's visit to China is not a march of a victor but a trip of the defeated, and it fully reflects the declining fate of US imperialism."

Clearly seeing through the essence of Nixon's China trip, which no one grasped, with his scientific perspicacity and rare intelligence, the great leader made this brilliant conclusion. His conclusion proved to be a bomb-like declaration that drove deeper into a bog the US imperialists whose fortune was at a low ebb, battered within and without, and brought a sharp turn in the overall international scene in favour of the revolution.

The reporter pointed to the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the speech put forward a superb strategic and tactical policy, a new policy of wide-range north-south negotiation, to actively promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by turning the fast-changing internal and external situation to the advantage of our revolution. He quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's words expressing the readiness to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea. He continued:

The policy of broad negotiation indicated by the leader is a policy of reunification most strictly based on Juche for solving the domestic problems of the nation by the efforts of the Koreans themselves under all circumstances by brilliantly embodying the immortal Juche idea in the solution of the reunification question. And it is a great banner of patriotism powerfully inspiring the entire compatriots in the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The reporter pointed to the facts that this epochal policy of reunification evoked unanimous support and stormy response among all the compatriots at home and abroad and the world's people, that under the pressure of the general trend of the situation the south Korean authorities who had doggedly opposed even contact between the north and south could not but respond, though in the form of Red Cross talks, to our proposal of political negotiations in less than a week after the publication of the speech and that thanks to the sagacious policy of negotiation advanced by the leader and his energetic guidance the north-south high level political talks were held, the historic North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity made public and the North-South Coordination Commission organized and the Red Cross talks made headway on a full scale.

This epochal event is the brilliant fruition which convincingly proves the great vitality of the immortal Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and genius of revolution, and of his historic August 6 speech.

The reporter pointed out that the course of the three-year long north-south dialogue was a struggle between the line of independence and the line of dependence on outside forces, between the line of peace and the line of war and between the line of unity and the line of confrontation. In the final analysis, he said, it was the course of struggle between the line of reunification and the line of split. He referred in detail to the fact that our side exerted all sincere efforts to lead the dialogue to a success to accelerate reunification.

Fully laying bare the fact that the south Korean authorities, employing despicable double-dealing tactics, did not keep even the elementary faith with the other party of the dialogue, totally trampled down the agreed points of the North-South Joint Statement and viciously manoeuvred to perpetuate the national split in tandem with the US and Japanese aggressors instead of striving for peaceful reunification, he pointed out that all their criminal acts culminated in the publication in June last year of their so-called "special statement" in which they openly declared the "two Korea" line to the world.

He emphasized that the treacherous crimes of the south Korean authorities found clear expression in the fact that these days they, casting aside even the mask of "peaceful unification", are frenziedly raising the "anti-communist" row and war racket and stepping up the unheard-of fascist suppression of south Korean youth, students and democratic figures who demanded democracy and peaceful reunification. He pungently denounced with surging national indignation the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, despicable betrayers, vicious splittists, heinous traitors to the nation, truculent bellicose elements and butchers of the nation.

The reporter pointed out that the nation-splitting manoeuvres and bloody suppression by the south Korean authorities entirely resulted from the instigation and manipulation of the US and Japanese imperialists and that owing to the aggressive machination of the US and Japanese imperialists and the "two Korea" plot of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the north-south dialogue made no progress and that the successes made by our people through the dialogue are great and precious. He cited the following facts:

Through the course of the dialogue those who adhere to the immortal Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, have rapidly increased in number among the south Korean people and the desire to hold him in high esteem as the only leader of the nation has grown stronger than ever before among them, the longing of people for the northern half of the Republic has risen with an irresistible force and all compatriots at home and abroad except a handful of national splittists are firmly united as one political force under the banner of independent reunification.

On the contrary, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have more fully disclosed their true colours and come up against more powerful resistance of the masses of the people and their crisis has been further aggravated in all fields.

Through the course of the dialogue the international solidarity with our people's cause of the independent, peaceful reunification has been strengthened as never before, and, on the contrary, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, forsaken not only by the south Korean people and overseas compatriots but also by the world people, are now in the position of international orphan.

As a result, the general situation has developed more favourably to our people's cause of reunification.

The reporter extended positive support to the righteous and patriotic struggle of the south Korean people who are marching ahead following the banner of the three principles and five-point proposition of national reunification set forth by the leader and called upon all the Korean people who value the destiny of the country and the nation to firmly unite under the banner of anti-imperialist national salvation and independent reunification and rise up in the struggle to realize the five-point proposition of national reunification.

The meeting closed with the singing in chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung".

Li Sam

DPRK and Australia Establish Diplomatic Relations

A joint communique on the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Australia was signed in Djakarta on July 31. This report came from the Indonesian capital.

According to the joint communique, the DPRK Government and the Government of Australia agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries with a view to developing the relations of friendship and cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit, respect for each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The joint communique was signed by Li Jang Hwa, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Indonesia, authorized by the DPRK Government and by Robert William Furlonger, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Australia to the Republic of Indonesia, authorized by the Government of Australia.

(KCNA)

"Speed Campaign" Brings About New Upswing in Construction

In our country capital construction is now pushed ahead on an extensive scale along the line of grand socialist construction advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"All the Party members and working people in the field of capital construction must fight vigorously for the prescheduled completion of the capital construction projects needed to attain the goals of the Six-Year Plan."

Our building workers regard it as their highest honour to accept the tasks given by the leader unconditionally and carry them through to the end. Upholding the revolutionary policy of "speed campaign" set forth by the Party centre, they have launched an all out charge in the construction of major plants, creating miraculous speeds.

The project to extend the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works assumes a decisive meaning in the prescheduled attainment of the steel target under the Six-Year Plan. Having finished the construction of a big, modern steel shop and the relay sintering furnace in a short span of time, the builders undertaking the extension project are now making fresh achievements in the construction of a large blast furnace and a hot rolling shop.

The builders of the blast furnace, determined to complete it at the earliest date, applied the method of assembling large prefabricated parts in erecting the crust and skeleton of the furnace. This enabled them to increase the construction speed 4 or 5 times. They have already finished the work of assembling the body and iron notch of the furnace and the cooling apparatuses of the hearth.

They devised efficient equipment, thereby increasing over 10 times the speed of assembling the cooling apparatuses of the furnace shaft. They scored big successes in laying firebricks as well.

The builders of the hot rolling shop streamlined their work process and introduced advanced work methods extensively, increasing the construction speed over five times. Through the technical renovation campaign and the finish-one-by-one tactics the workers in charge of assembling rolling equipment are also stepping up their work.

Thanks to the dynamic struggle of the builders who are resolved to wind up the expansion project of the iron works as soon as possible and make a loyalty report to the fatherly leader, the construction of the large blast furnace and the hot rolling shop is progressing faster than scheduled.

The construction of the Youth Chemical Plant is speedily going on. This project contains a urea fertilizer plant with annual capacity of 360,000 tons, an orlon factory with a capacity of 10,000 tons, a polyethylene factory with a capacity of 25,000 tons and other large chemical factories.

Well aware that the construction of the Youth Chemical Plant is of weighty significance in the chemicalization of the rural economy and the improvement of the people's living, the builders of the chemical centre here are now raising their construction speed to the maximum.

The workers undertaking the assembling of the naphtha thermo-decomposition furnace put together more than 3,000 pieces of building parts and elements on the ground and erected the decomposition furnace at a breath by bringing into full play the wisdom of the collective. By dint of such bold and ambitious technical renovations, the furnace construction, which had been expected to take six months, was finished in a little more than a month with the saving of 5,500 man-days.

The builders of the urea fertilizer factory applied blitz battle and finish-one-by-one method in the huge foundation work. Thus they made such an innovation as finishing it in only three months, instead of the planned six months. They are now creating a still higher speed in the construction of the granulation tower.

Li Chan Sun

Great Contribution to World Revolution

A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (36)

Exhibited in the halls from Nos. 88 to 91 are the materials showing the immortal exploits the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has performed in his devoted efforts for the triumph of the international communist movement and of the world revolution and the total trust and deep respect accorded to him from the revolutionary people throughout the world.

Correct Line, Outstanding Strategy

Hung on the first wall of Hall No. 88 is an august portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Beside it are his words in regard to the basic principle of our Party's foreign policy:

"The Korean revolution constitutes a part of the world revolution, and the victory of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in the revolutionary struggle depends in large measure on strengthened solidarity with other revolutionary forces all over the world as well as on the consolidation and development of the revolutionary forces in north and south Korea. The greater the support and sympathy we win for our revolutionary cause by cementing solidarity with the revolutionary force of other countries, the further we can isolate the US and Japanese reactionaries and their stooges, and the more favourable the international environment we can create for the advancement of our revolution."

Over the last half century from the time he set out on the road of revolution in his early years to the present, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been thinking it his duty to devote himself to the triumph of the world revolution, while leading intelligently the revolutionary struggle and constructive work of the Korean people.

Based on the Juche idea he made the Korean revolution a link in the chain to promote the world revolution, developing the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people to its sharpest form, the anti-Japanese armed struggle. This was a prime example of proletarian internationalism and a great contribution to the development of the world revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who formed the brilliant tradition of the lofty proletarian internationalism in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, closely combined the national duty of revolution with the internationalist duty in keeping with the new historical conditions created after the country's liberation and pushed ahead energetically with our revolution and construction, thus making a great contribution to the development of the world revolution.

On another wall are the historical materials that tell of the leader's energetic external activities. Seeing the exhibits we could deeply realize his devoted efforts made to strengthen the unity of the international communist movement and the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces from the firm independent stand.

Visitors' gaze is particularly held by his work "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party", a report to the historical Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held in October 1966, and many other works which are conducive to strengthening and developing the international revolutionary forces.

Here in this hall you can see the materials that tell of the revolutionary activities of the great leader who is making an important contribution to the cause of the world revolution and those exhibits showing the reverence accorded to him from the revolutionary people of the world

Put on show in Hall No. 89 are the materials showing the policy of national liberation struggle set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and its great vitality. Here in this hall visitors see his classical work "The Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples Is Invincible" and other historical exhibits showing his energetic activities for the strengthening of friendship and unity and militant solidarity between the peoples of the third world countries and those materials in reference to moral and material aid given to the peoples who have risen in the national liberation struggle.

It is from listening to the curator and studying the exhibits that visitors can realize that the great leader's revolutionary theory and idea on the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle is a powerful weapon of struggle in achieving genuine liberation and independence, because his idea and theory make exposition of the historical position and the role of the national liberation movement of our times and the principled ways and the strategy and tactics for the final victory of the national liberation revolution.

The basic strategy of the world revolution on directing the spearhead at US imperialism, the strategy of the anti-US struggle on achieving the anti-imperialist joint action and the anti-imperialist united front and on dismembering US imperialism in all parts and the policy of fighting against Japanese militarism, an ally of US imperialism—these strategy and policy served to show the correct way for the strengthening and development of all the revolutionary forces the world over and for the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

Exhibited on a wall of Hall No. 90 are the materials showing that revolutionary people of the world are giving annihilating blows at the US imperialists everywhere. Through these materials we were again deeply touched by the greatness of the strategy of the anti-US struggle set forth by the leader.

One map on a wall especially held our eyes. It is the map showing our developing foreign relations. There are many other exhibits devoted to our relations with foreign countries. This proves that thanks to the leader's energetic external activities those who are giving support to and expressing sympathy with our revolution are increasing rapidly and the international revolutionary situation is turning favourable to the Korean revolution.

Total Trust, Deep Respect

Hall No. 92 is devoted to the immortal classical works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. We paused to see a portrait. It is the respectful portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, outstanding thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution, who is in his study. It holds central place in this wide hall. On both sides of the wall and in the display-stand are a lot of his immortal classical works written during his revolutionary struggle covering nearly half a century.

After giving explanation about the works of the leader in chronological order the curator quoted a foreigner's words:

"The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fathered the immortal Juche idea and applied it in the Korean revolution and the world revolution, thus ushering in the Juche era in the history of mankind.

"The Juche idea is a perfect, everlasting and great idea that has attained the acme of development in the history of mankind."

The curator's explanation made us realize more deeply that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea is a great revolutionary one. Indeed, his revolutionary idea reflects correctly the historical conditions of our times, finds its embodiment in all fields of the revolution and construction and enables us to settle all problems in a unique way and its vitality has been verified through the historical process of the development of our revolution.

Therefore, the revolutionary people the world over are according him the total trust and deep respect. They are speaking about the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea and theory of revolution with impressive words: they "are the Marxism-Leninism of our times when capitalism is going downfall and socialism is emerging triumphant."

Materials showing their trust and respect accorded to him are set out in Hall No. 91.

Visitors' eyes are attracted by the words in the display-stand: "Korea has produced the hero of the 20th century". The words are an expression of the world people's praise lavished on him.

Visitors feel boundless happiness and greatest honour for having the great Comrade Kim Il Sung as their leader.

The curator referred to the absolute trust and profound veneration that the revolutionary people of the world feel for him, the people who are studying his revolutionary family and glorious history covering the period from the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to the socialist construction.

The words written in relief: "The great Juche idea is the Marxism-Leninism of our times" are seen in a wall. One cannot stand looking at it unmoved.

All these exhibits prove that many revolutionaries and revolutionary people of the world highly speak of the great revolutionary idea, Juche idea, of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They say: it is the "Marxism-Leninism of our times", the "most prominent of all contemporary progressive ideologies", "the beacon flares to guide the revolutionary struggle", and his works is the "'Communist Manifesto' of the 20th century", the "encyclopedia of our times" and the "greatest Marxist-Leninist classic of our age."

Convincing proof of tremendous impact of the Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is provided by many exhibits. With deep emotion we saw exhibits showing that the "forum of all Africa on the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" and many other scientific forums were held in different countries and large volumes of books such as "Kim Il Sung, the genius produced by the East" published in Lebanon were put out. To make a profound study of the great Juche idea and to learn the revolutionary idea of the leader is an irresistible trend of our times, the curator added.

Studying the materials our hearts swelled with pride and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements. Happy indeed are the people who make revolution under his wise guidance.

With burning determination to devote willingly our youth and life to the revolutionary cause initiated by the great leader we left the Museum, a sanctuary of Juche idea, bound in infinite loyalty to him.

Kwak Chun Man
The End

Senegalese Paper Carries Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerrilla

The Senegalese paper "Soleil" carried recently "The Commander Is Also a Son of the People", reminiscences of an anti-Japanese guerrilla, according to a report from Dakar.

In the reminiscences, the author recalls with emotion what he saw, telling the lofty communist traits, revolutionary method of work and popular style of work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, sun of the nation and legendary hero.

It occurred in a peasant's house near Liangshuichuantz on the bank of the River Tuman-gang early spring in 1933 in the period of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle. Taking a brief rest in front of the house of a poor Korean peasant, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed care for the peasant's life down to details, and chopped even firewood in person for the peasant family.

When the host, an old man, learned that the man who had chopped firewood was none other than General Kim Il Sung, he said with tears in his eyes: "...the commander chops firewood in person, like an ordinary person!..."

The leader smiled and said:

"The commander is also a son of the people. There is no reason why I shouldn't do the things that others do. One feels real joy in life and has a good appetite when one works."

He felt it pitiful to see that the peasant did not afford himself to raise any chickens and the children lived all without fur caps in the cold season though he had worked hard, doing faming.

Leaving the house, he offered the old man some money, saying:

"It seems that the grandma too has little to wear except these tatters. Here is a little money. Take it. Buy yourself some fowls and breed them so that you can feed your children on chicken".

When he was leaving the house, the old man shed tears of emotion saying appealingly: "I want to be with you even one night... You've given me fresh strength."

Publications of many foreign countries are carrying "The Commander Is Also a Son of the People" and other reminiscences which deeply move the people with the great love of the leader for the people. Reading them, the revolutionary people further deepen their respect and adoration for him.

(KCNA)

The Leader of the People

Shoes the Marshal Bought for Them

One day in the summer of 1955, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was making a tour of Changsong county.

That day the pupils of the primary course of the Yaksu Middle School happened to meet the Marshal on the road.

They all dashed towards the fatherly Marshal and gave him the Young Pioneers' salute, at which he smiled and patted them on the heads, saying: **"Are you going home after school?"** He even examined their satchels.

As he noticed a boy, his face clouded.

The boy lowered his head with his heart beating fast, thinking he had done something wrong.

The boy soon found himself standing barefoot before the Marshal.

Putting his hands on the boy's head and shoulder, the Marshal asked him in a low voice:

"How many members of your family are there?"

When he learned that the boy had a grandmother, mother and brothers, the Marshal asked: **"What is the matter with your father?"**

"Father died in action during the war." The boy barely spoke these words, and hung his head again in tears.

The Marshal pressed the boy to his bosom and stroked his head, and said nothing for a while.

Then he said to those standing by: **"Look, I haven't been able to find this boy even a pair of shoes, and yet he salutes me!"**

With these words, he looked at the distant sky beyond the hill, Sakkat-bong.

Of course, the boy could not understand what the Marshal's words meant and why he looked long at the distant sky with his face clouded.

The situation after the ceasefire was difficult because everything was burnt and destroyed by the US imperialist gangsters. Postwar rehabilitation started virtually on the scratch. But at that difficult time as he was busy in directing reconstruction he considered it his own work to see that a boy living in a remote village should wear shoes, and it rent his heart, seeing the boy barefooted.

How could the boy know his boundlessly deep and warm affection?

After a short interval of silence the leader said, noticing the insignia in the boy's left arm: **"You are branch chief of the Young Pioneer's Corps!"** Then he asked **"What is your name?"** "My name is Ho Nam Ung," replied he.

"Where is your home? How far is it?" asked he in a tender voice.

The Marshal looked at the crooked road pointed to by the boy.

"Now let's get your hair cut and buy a pair of shoes." So saying, he wiped the tears from the boy's cheeks with his handkerchief.

After a brief chat with the boys he said:

"Well, now go back your home. I will soon call at your home."

The boys clapped their hands with joy. Nam Ung set off running rapidly toward his house. He was eager to inform his grandmother, mother and brothers as soon as possible that the Marshal would come to their home.

That day the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung visited the house of Nam Ung. He went into the details and cared for the life of the household.

He sent the boy and his younger brothers, accompanied by his adjutant, to a shop in Yaksu to buy shoes. He stayed there for a long while and left after he saw the children come home in their new shoes.

The boy's family members still felt warm tears welling up as they stood watching the car disappearing in the distance.

Wreaths Laid before Kang Ban Sok's Grave on 42nd Anniversary of Her Death

On the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the death of Kang Ban Sok, great Mother of Korea and outstanding leader of the communist women's movement in our country, the Embassies of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba in Pyongyang laid wreaths before her grave on July 31.

Present at the laying of a wreath in the name of the Embassy of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic were Charge d'Affaires ad interim Bennayada Katourou and his wife.

The Cuban Embassy laid a wreath in the name of the women in the embassy.

After laying wreaths they observed a moment's silence in memory of Kang Ban Sok, great Mother of Korea, who waged an indomitable struggle throughout her life solely for the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of women and gave birth to and brought up the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Pgrsonages concerned were present on the occasion.

On the same day the home-visiting group of art and sports delegates of Korean youth from Japan laid wreaths before her grave in Mangyongdae, the sacred place of revolution, and before her statue erected in the historic site of revolution in Chilgol, in the name of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryor (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Present on the occasion were all the members of the home-visiting group headed by Vice-Chairman Song Am U of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

They observed a moment's silence with boundless adoration for Mother Kang Ban Sok, retrospecting with deep emotion her life replete with immortal revolutionary exploits.

(KCNA)

(Continued from Our Issue No. 32)

A Note of Travel in Korea (2)

A Closer Look into the History of Korean People's Struggle, Revolution and Construction

Shoji Matsumoto, Chief Editor of the Japanese Publishing House "Miraisha"

The Migok Co-operative Farm is near Sariwon, a city to the south of Pyongyang at a distance of some 50 kilometres.

This farm, organized in 1958, has 550 *chongbo* of cultivated land plus 44 large and small tractors—"Pungnyon", "Chollima" and "Chonjin"— at its disposal. It is one of the model co-op farms in the Republic.

I found myself on the top of a hillock—orchard with apple and pear trees growing. It commanded a whole view of the paddy field, which was rolling with golden ears of rice crop in the early autumn wind, on the threshold of the harvesting. It reminded me of the sea stretching in the golden glow.

In the former days the village was named Hamji-gol. *Hamji* is a kind of large scooped wooden bowl, and *gol* means punch bowl. Under Japanese imperialist rule things were such that flood was caused when the rain came for a few days on end and drought set in when a few days remained sunny.

When the village was submerged, the villagers found no other means of transport but a large *hamji*, which carried them from one cottage to another, a little long way off. That was why it was named Hamji-gol.

Now it is free from the damages of flood and drought because of the waterways running from an artificial reservoir built 70 *ri* (nearly thirty kilometres) away.

Before liberation one *chongbo* of paddy field yielded no more than a ton of rice but turns out eight tons at present.

The output of rice has increased six times and the heads of cattle three times, respectively compared with at the time when the co-op farm was founded. Annual output of fruits runs into 300 tons. The comprehensive mechanization has been pushed forward up to the mark of 92 per cent. These successes have been achieved thanks to on-the-spot guidance given by President Kim Il Sung on 13 occasions.

In all co-op farms and factories in the DPRK, not only the technical revolution but the ideological and cultural revolutions have been carried on simultaneously.

There are a senior middle school and evening working people's school in the farm. Nurseries and kindergartens are attached to the schools and ten workteams of the farm. Completely free service is rendered by them, needless to say.

The farm has a house of culture which is as good as a considerable size of theatre in a Japanese city. There the art circle activities are conducted briskly. The membership of the farm amounts altogether to 1,820, belonging to 370 families. Tile-roofed houses, large and small, are provided according to the number of family members. The agronomists and agro-specialisis, 40 in all, are active. There are the room for study of the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and a museum of the history of his revolutionary activities. These serve greatly the educational purpose.

In the DPRK, too, the narrowing down of the differences between towns and the countryside in all domains was a task to be solved, and the differences have been gradually narrowed down as the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions have been pushed ahead. This enables the farmers to free themselves from the backbreaking physical labour and have their cultural needs filled.

To tell the truth, till some time ago there were a few girls who got married off their village, yearning for the urban life. None of the girls wants to do that now for they see that their village is no longer lagging behind the towns on any account.

The progress in mechanization leaves manpower in reserve and makes the support from the towns and factories unnecessary. Life in the countryside, I was told, has become rather better than that in towns, than the factory workers' life.

The three revolutions have been propelled simultaneously in towns and the countrys de of the DPRK, with the result that the distinctions between them have been reduced gradually.

We were shown around the orchard, paddy field and nurseries, etc. Vice-chairman of the co-op farm management board and many others accompanied us. Its chairman, a woman, was away for official business.

In general, women serve as chairmen of co-op farm management boards in this country.

We happened to meet an old villager named Kang Bu Hong when we were taking rest atop the hillock. He looked so well preserved that his age of 78 was incredible to us. Asked how he got along in the former days, he answered: "It seems to be out of place for me to tell you, our distinguished guests from Japan, that we villagers in Hamji-gol really suffered misery under Japanese imperialist rule." His slow narration went on like this:

The fertile land was exclusively owned by the "Toyo Takushoku Co., Ltd." and few other companies in those days, and the rest was in the hands of the landlords and lackeys of Japanese imperialism. As a result, the poor tenant farmers found themselves in dire strait. Many deserted their native village to wander about. Some remained tenant farmers and others became farm hands, only to keep body and soul together.

The old man added that a mere thought of that time was enough to fill his heart with swelling indignation against Japanese imperialism, and he went on:

I used to be casual labourer for the Japanese.

(Here the term "Japanese swine" passed his lips before he knew it. At this he said:

"Oh, My! Too bad to blurt it out. I'll try to be more careful not to repeat it." To this I responded: "Never mind! Go ahead as you like, please. I hate the Japanese swine as much as you do, because it means Japanese imperialist ruler. Here in Korea the people call the US imperialist aggressors *miguknom*—Yankee devils).

One day my child fell ill. Gruel had to be cooked, but no fire wood to heat the pot with. So I trudged up to the hill (he pointed to it) to gather some, but found none of the kind. So, I started picking up some edible grass to be put in gruel. All of a sudden a Japanese ranger, a sword dangling on the hip, appeared. He growled: "Hand off even a blade of grass" and he beat me up. I came back home with difficulty and was unable to work for the next few days.

Another episode to relate. In those days I was living in a tumbledown, straw-thatched cottage, but was heavily taxed under various names. I could not afford to pay the house tax. One evening when I came home from my work, I found two brass bowls, all in my possession, were gone. Later, I learned that the officials of *myon* office (*myon*: an administrative unit under Japanese imperialist rule—Ed.) took them away as a substitute for the tax they failed to collect from me.

At the time I and my old mother lived from hand to mouth as casual labourers. The tenant farmers were deprived of most of grains immediately after harvest under the system of forced delivery of grain. So they had to keep some hidden away for food. But the *myon* officials broke into one house after another, tried to locate the grain, even tapping on the yard with sticks, and, finally, discovered it hidden underground and carried it away.

Words fail to express the miserable life at that time.

A mere recollection of it drives me mad with rage, the old man Kang snorted, and gave us an account of the diabolical atrocities of the US imperialists, who had invaded Korea in the place of Japanese imperialism:

The air pirates of US imperialism plastered the fields in this area. The dry and paddy fields were cratered and devastated. They looked like hives.

And the Yankee imperialist aggressors who crept into this area picked up even the women, took them to the foot of the mound way over there and killed them. The devils had the earth digged, and buried them alive, babbling that bullets were too good to kill them with. Some were mothers with babies on their back, but were buried alive all the same. The number of those massacred in this area alone was some 1,100, and 230 of them were children. I myself witnessed the brutalities committed. They baffled all description.

Among the co-op farmers around us listening to the old man Kang there were some whose parents had been slaughtered. One of them, a young girl, had been a little baby at the time and had a narrow escape.

The old man Kang is living with his 73-year-old wife. They have five children—the only survivors of his children, eleven in all. The rest were attacked by disease and died without a doze of drug under Japanese imperialist rule.

Though to the old man access to schools was impossible, his sons all came out of the universities after liberation. His three sons are agronomists and engineer of the Sariwon Co-operative Farm and a factory.

It was a long-cherished dream in his poverty-stricken life before liberation to eat steamed rice and meat soup, in silk clothes, living in a tile-roofed house. Now my dream has come true, he said, and

(Continued on Page 4)

Intense Loyalty to the Leader

Story of the Three Drivers (Father and His Two Sons) in Musan Mine

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance in the North Hamgyong Province some time ago. In this course he was informed of the work done by Comrade Li Jong Duk, heavy-duty truck driver of the Ore Transportation Office of the Musan Mine under the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex. With satisfaction the leader praised him, saying that he was a comrade of ardent patriotism and was none other than a hero.

It was in fact with immeasurable loyalty to the leader that Comrade Li Jong Duk rendered his service during the past ten years. Every year the rate of utilization of his truck was 90.4 per cent and his assignment for haulage of iron ore overfulfilled at 130 per cent.

Follows a brief account of how he has worked.

On the Day When He Took Over Heavy-duty Truck No. 88

On a mid-summer day...

Dark clouds hang low over the mountain in front. It threatened to rain. In the washing place a man was busy cleaning a truck, sweating profusely. It seemed that he didn't care about the nasty weather at all. Li Jong Duk was his name.

Tae Myong, his eldest son, came out there to take his turn and gave a helping hand to his father in cleaning. But he was irritated a bit, though he himself could not exactly tell why.

"This'd be enough, father. It'll get splashed with mud and dirt soon after it drives off, I bet..."

"Stop that nonsense, will you? Go on with your cleaning!"

"Well, well, other cars are carrying their loads no worse than this, though given not so much cleaning."

"What's it all about? Eh? A lot of rubbish. Have you forgotten about the pledge you gave yourself when we got this truck?" he snapped back.

This knocked some sense into his head, and Tae Myong busied himself with cleaning under driving rain.

It was a year before that Comrade Jong Duk and his two sons were put in charge of the heavy-duty 27-ton truck No. 88 which was allotted to the Musan Mine thanks to the measures taken by the fatherly leader. They were delighted very much.

Comrade Jong Duk made up his mind to do everything in his power to live up to the great favour given by the fatherly leader, that is, to keep the car in good shape at all times so as not to cause any hitch in haulage of iron ore. He called a sort of meeting at home by getting together his wife, sons, daughters-in-law and even his grand-children. At this meeting an assignment was given to each of his family members for an assiduous upkeep of the truck.

Comrade Jong Duk told them in a tone full of emotion.

"The respected and beloved leader has sent this car to us, putting faith in us. Each of you must do your bit in all sincerity to keep it in good shape so that it can be used generation after generation. Mind that the only way of living up to the favour given by the leader is to remain loyal to him!"

All of the family members gave firm pledge as Comrade Jong Duk did.

Since then, Comrade Jong Duk took loving care and displayed all the sincerity to keep the huge truck No. 88 in good condition. Consequently, it always looked brand-new and never failed to run as scheduled and without any trouble at that. Its plan for ore haulage was overfulfilled by a wide margin every year.

Comrade Jong Duk had been oppressed and humiliated in every way and pinched with poverty in a foreign country. It was not till his return to the homeland that he and his family members enjoyed an immensely happy life with the great favour given by the fatherly leader. Whenever he thought of this later on, he felt his heart glowing with intense loyalty to the leader, and reaffirmed his determination to practice it in his life and work.

He knew full well that the truck he was driving was laden with the leader's lofty intention to see ever larger quantities of ore hauled more quickly and used for the prosperity of the country. Therefore, he held his truck as dear as apples of his eye and treasured it as if it were his life. He realized that if he failed to do so, it would go against the leader's intention as a manifestation of disloyalty to him and it would be a gravest crime one can ever commit.

One day his younger son, Sin Tae, was in such a hurry that he climbed up on the bonnet unwittingly, with muddy shoes on, to oil the engine.

Noticing this, Comrade Jong Duk brought his son down from the bonnet. "How you dare to tread on the bonnet and leave muddy footprint?" he said in a serious tone. "Don't you know how this truck came under our charge?"

Shocked, Sin Tae picked up a piece of rag right away in an attempt to wipe his footprint off the bonnet.

But Comrade Jong Duk snatched it away and said: "You may wipe off your footprint. But what are you going to do to wipe off the stains on your mind which is supposed to be full of loyalty? Eh?... You are no good for driver of this truck!"

The pangs of consciousness gnawed at the heart of Sin Tae, and sleep eluded him that night.

The following day he bitterly criticized himself in front of his father for the blunder he had made, and then he was allowed to climb into the truck to drive.

Such was the approach and stand of Comrade Jong Duk and his sons toward their truck No. 88.

To Remain Loyal Generation After Generation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"An important thing in transport is to increase the efficient utilization of trucks."

Comrade Jong Duk is a man who upholds the leader's teaching wholeheartedly. He considered it inconceivable to see his truck running behind schedule even a little.

It happened on one winter day. It was biting cold.

The truck No. 88 made many a trip across Mt. Cholsan-bong and hauled its load of ore without hitch. Comrade Jong Duk checked up on this or that part at any time available and, finally, discovered a crack on an oil pipe. It was a kind of unforeseen trouble. None too easy to spot it. If he had kept it on the run for a little longer, it might have brought his truck to stand for repair that would last for a few days.

Comrade Jong Duk, therefore, took the pipe out of the socket without a loss of time, soldered up the crack and tried to put it back. His son, Comrade Tae Myong, joined him before taking his turn.

The night was getting far advanced, Mt. Cholsan-bong lay in darkness 1,000 metres above the sea-level. Snowstorm was howling furiously. Comrade Tae Myong suggested that water be drained off the radiator and the repair work resumed after daybreak, since he was afraid the engine might get frozen and the radiator crack before reassembling was done.

Comrade Jong Duk reacted in disgust:

"Drain off the water? No, that wouldn't do. Better finish up reassembling and drive off."

He then felt the radiator to see how cold the water in it was, took off his fur-lined overcoat and put it on the engine.

This worried his son a bit. Father might catch cold, he thought. So, he slipped off his fur-lined overcoat and put it over his father who was working with a stoop.

At this, Comrade Jong Duk stretched himself to the full height and said angrily:

"You know what to do for your father in difficulty but you don't know how important your revolutionary task is. Do you? I don't need this coat. Put it on the engine."

Tae Myong felt his heart glowing with emotion, and did as told by his father, tears in his eyes.

That night the father and his son finished the reassembling and joined hands to overfulfil the plan the next day.

Comrade Jong Duk believed that it was a sacred, revolutionary duty of a father to educate his wife and sons so that all of them might have the sense of spotless, clear and pure allegiance to the leader and that the Juche-type blood might flow in their veins. That was why he treated his sons not merely as his own flesh and blood but trained them in the belief mentioned above.

Such was the way he felt for his sons, when he agreed to their being admitted into the drivers training centre of the mine and when he wanted them to join in his crew after graduation.

On that occasion his wife was against his plan. She complained that what would become of them if they were under the wings of father.

"You know what my sons are like," he said. "Suppose I give them a good drubbing or talking-to. But, soon after, they would throw themselves into my arms all the same, calling me 'daddy'. That is the way they do, these sons of mine. I'm going to ask them to do far more than others do. Anyway, I want to train them by myself to become drivers who can do their bit well in the service for the leader. I should like to have them in my crew...."

His wife okayed because she could see her husband's deep-seated determination to train the two sons as drivers immensely faithful to the leader and remain loyal to him generation after generation.

The Party organization accepted his proposal and allowed him to bring his sons into his crew. Comrade Jong Duk, in fact, demanded them to work far more and better than others do.

Days flew by. The father and his two sons strove with perseverance to revolutionize themselves and grew to be the revolutionary fighters infinitely loyal to the leader. And at last all of them were admitted into the glorious Workers' Party of Korea thanks to the leader's deep trust and tender solicitude.

Recently, Comrade Li Jong Duk was awarded with the title of Labour Hero, the highest honour of the citizens of the DPRK.

Bearing deep in mind the honour and happiness bestowed on them, Comrade Li Jong Duk and his family members renewed their unshakable determination to live and work as loyally as ever, from generation to generation.

Pak Jong Gu

Li Jong Duk and his two sons devoting their all to the struggle for the huge socialist construction out of a single desire to live up to the great favour granted by the fatherly leader

Everyone Provided with a Job

The word "unemployment" has long been alien to the people in our country, as there are no jobless both in the capital and localities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...we have no unemployment and there are conditions for everyone to work."

All the working people in our country under the wise leadership and tender care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are given jobs according to their desires and talents. They work as best they can and live a worthwhile life.

As masters of the people's power and owners of the means of production, they have the legitimate right to work and exercise this right substantially.

Their right to work is firmly guaranteed by the Government of the Republic which pursues the policy of doing everything for the people, valuing them most, and regards the steady improvement of their life as the supreme principle of its activity.

In addition, the rapid growth of the independent national economy on a large scale in our country constitutes a permanent factor in providing stable jobs to all the able-bodied people who are steadily growing in numbers with the natural increase of the population.

Things in our country are such that shortage of manpower makes itself felt because factories are fast increasing in number and new production branches are coming into being one after another, with the leaping advance of the socialist construction.

Following its popular policy and basing itself on the actual conditions of the country, the Government of the Republic provides jobs to all the employable people of sixteen years of age and above in accordance with their wishes and ability. (The younger generation under sixteen are not allowed to work in our country on account of the introduction of universal compulsory 10-year senior middle school education).

The state gives university or college graduates and all other school graduates stable jobs corresponding to their ability and aptitude.

Women who account for a half of the population are no exception to this right to work. The Government of the Republic provides every working condition convenient for the women: The children are brought up in nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expenses; and the paid maternity leave system is in force.

People in this country have no apprehension of their employment even in case they fall ill or lose ability of work. Sick workers are entitled to get free medical care in hospitals and sanatoria until they recover their health even with allowances granted. When they are restored to health they return to their places of work. The disabled people also have no worries about their living; they get subsidies and all other material assistance from the state by virtue of its social insurance and maintenance.

Therefore, there is no job hunter in our country.

All the working people do not work simply to earn a living as in exploiter society, but they do work for further consolidation and development of the grateful socialist system which has brought them a happy, worthwhile life, for the prosperity of the country and for their own welfare, giving full play to their enthusiasm and creative initiative.

In socialist Korea labour is regarded not as something disgraceful and arduous but as a most honourable, sacred right of all citizens, as their vital need.

A land where all live and work free from anxiety about morrow, not knowing what unemployment means—this is today's socialist Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Chon Gyong Rak

Our women throw all their energies and talents into the construction of socialism. They are provided with every condition for life and work

Becoming Human Bombs

This Is How Combatants of Height 1211 Fought

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Why was the battle for Height 1211 important in the Fatherland Liberation War? Its great significance lay in the fact that by defending the height to the last, we followed the important strategic policy of the Party that called for yielding not an inch of land. If we had abandoned Height 1211, we would have lost many heights and would have had to retreat scores of ri. We could not give up this important strongpoint. That was why we defended it to the last at all costs."

In 1951, the US imperialist aggressors launched desperate attacks on Height 1211 by mobilizing a huge armed force and showering 30,000-40,000 shells and bombs a day on the average.

The height was enveloped in a sea of fire. Even squirrels jumped into the bosoms of soldiers to take shelter. Because of the enemy's bombings and bombardments the mountaintops seemed to reduce in height by several metres. The enemy swarmed in successive waves, over ten times a day. When a battalion was knocked down, the enemy threw his weight against our troops with the fresh regiment. The defeated regiment was replaced by another one. The battle lasted for several months.

In this fierce battle, the warriors of our People's Army, boundlessly loyal to the respected and beloved Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung, defended this height to the last following the leader's strategic policy that not even an inch of soil of the fatherland be yielded to the enemy.

When bullets ran out, they gave the enemy his quietus with hand grenades; when hand grenades were used up, they rolled down rocks. When bayonets were broken, they struck the enemy to death with their shovels.

It happened in an artillery emplacement.

The enemy, two battalions strong, crept up right under the emplacement. It was as near as 45 metres. The distance was 40 metres nearer than the minimum range. The chief gunner decided to project shells by setting the gun vertically. He held the barrel in his arms and shouted: "Load!"

This was a precedent-making attempt. The gunners immediately responded to his determined command and loaded a shell of vengeance.

The shell went upward vertically and came down right upon the enemy's heads.

As the loader got heavily wounded, the chief gunner took his place. The trench mortar kept spitting fire. The enemy was thrown into confusion. At this juncture the chief gunner was hit by a bullet.

"We are not allowed to stop firing. We must defend this height to the last as ordered by Comrade Supreme Commander," he said to himself.

He barely regained consciousness. Bearing the pain with fortitude he stretched out his hand and asked for a shell. Supported by his comrades he managed to load a shell and shot at the enemy. He shouted, breathing his last: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

This is a story of a heroic defender of the height. All the combatants of the height fought bravely like him.

When a soldier plunged into the oncoming enemy, becoming a human bomb with a bundle of hand grenades, another fighter blocked the pillbox of the enemy with his blood-tingling chest. A signal man used his body to restore the cut-off communications.

Indeed, the defenders of Height 1211 dedicated their youth and lives willingly "for the leader, for the fatherland", displaying mass heroism.

Their intense loyalty shown to the great leader, the heroic mettle by which they safeguarded honourably the country's freedom and independence will be enshrined in the hearts of people and Height 1211 will shoot into the blue for ever, carrying the memories of those combatants.

Pak In Song

Happy Life of a Worker's Family

One day in July I visited a children's park on the beautiful River Taedong-gang, thickly wooded with weeping willows and platanus. Seen there were children. They were laughing, singing and chatting with each other.

Among them was a little girl So Hae Yong. When I asked for her whereabouts she, pointing to a magnificent multi-storeyed apartment house nestling amongst trees, said that she was living in the workers' "palace" provided by fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the living conditions of our working people are better than ever before. None of them has any worries about food, clothing and shelter or about the education of his sons and daughters."

Today our workers are living happily free from cares and worries under the good socialist system established by the fatherly leader.

Hae Yong now lives in flat No. 4 on the fourth floor of the apartment house. Her father So Sang Chol is a workshop manager of a construction machinery factory. Her mother is head of a neighbourhood unit in this workers' apartment house.

Her house consists of three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a storeroom and has various pieces of furniture—a wardrobe, a cupboard, a refrigerator, a TV set, etc.

On the day when he moved into this apartment house, Sang Chol hung the august portrait of the fatherly leader on a wall of the room.

He is the son of a building worker of long experience. He had no opportunity of schooling. And since his childhood he had to work hard under the tyranny of Japanese and capitalists.

He was born at the workers' temporary living quarter of a factory and brought up there. To live in one's own house—this was a long-cherished, earnest desire of his family.

Until the Japanese were defeated, he built many Western-style dwelling houses and factories for them, but he could not receive even a single dugout with straw-thatched roof.

Miserable indeed was his life in the years of Japanese imperialist rule. But today he is living happily in a cosy flat under the good socialist system provided by the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung. He has no worries about food, clothing or about the education of his sons and daughters and medical treatment.

Hae Yong's family, nay, all the families in this apartment house, are unconcerned with their house rent and rice price, because they are so negligible.

House rent amounts to 2 to 3 per cent of their monthly income. The state purchases rice from the peasants at 60 jon per kilo and supplies it to the factory and office workers for only 8 jon per kilo.

Prices continue to go down and wages increase constantly. So our workers are free from worries and cares. Recently the fatherly leader has shown them such great solicitude as completely abolishing the taxation.

On the day when the taxation was totally abolished, Sang Chol shed tears, deeply moved by the fatherly leader's affection which is higher than the sky and deeper than the sea. Much pleased at the news Hae Yong sang a song of happiness.

Our father is Marshal Kim Il Sung
Our home is the bosom of the Party....

The creations in this land, the happiness of our people and the simple feeling of Hae Yong who called her apartment house a "palace"—all this is associated with the great and deep affection of the fatherly leader for the people.

It was thanks to the great affection of the fatherly leader for the people and his great Juche idea that our working class could become the proud master of the state, the owners of means of production and the leading class of the Republic.

Our people and all the working class consider it to be their highest honour and the greatest happiness to live under the great leader whom they had for the first time in the history of the fatherland and they entrust all their destiny to him. They are now filled with an adament resolve to readily lay down even their lives without hesitation for the leader and the country.

Bearing deep in mind the teaching of the leader, Sang Chol, together with the workers of his workshop, turned out this year large quantities of facilities and sent them to the sites for the grand socialist construction. All the workers living in this multi-storeyed apartment house are working world-startling miracles at their workplaces out of a single desire to remain loyal to the fatherly leader.

Amidst the great upsurge of dynamic socialist construction our fatherland will prosper and develop more and more and Hae Yong will sing at the top of her voice the song of love, the song of happiness by the window of the magnificent multi-storeyed apartment house here.

The sky is blue
And my heart is joyous,
Sound of accordion ring out,
Boundlessly good is my country
Where people live harmoniously,
Our father is Marshal
Kim Il Sung
Our home is the bosom of the Party...

Kim Yun Sik

A street lined with modern apartment houses for our working people

SWEDISH PREMIER PROTESTS AGAINST PAK JUNG HI FASCIST BANDITS' BARBARIC REPRESSION

Olof Palme, Premier of the Kingdom of Sweden, issued a statement on August 2 protesting against the brutal atrocities of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits who are going to punish and murder en masse south Korean youth, students and patriotic democrats for the mere reason that they had waged a righteous national salvation struggle, according to a report from Stockholm.

In the statement he said:

The Swedish Government demands that Pak Jung Hi of south Korea cancel death sentence passed upon people on charges of opposing the "emergency measures".

Sweden affirms her opposition to death penalty.

We have actively participated for many years in the work of the United Nations for the abolishment of death penalty and against contempt for the lives of people through the application of death penalty.

(KCNA)

Momentous Event in the Development of Korea-Australia Friendship

The diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level was established between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Australia.

This is a great event of epochal significance in the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

The establishment of the diplomatic relations fully accords with the interests of the peoples of the two countries who are fighting against the aggression and interference by the outside forces and for the independent development of their countries.

This clearly shows again the high prestige and dignity of the DPRK guided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche idea in its activities and is another shining victory for the foreign policy of the DPRK Government.

In the foreign relations the Government of our Republic is completely equal and independent, establishes the relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries that are friendly towards our country and develops it constantly.

Its independent and principled foreign policy receives strong support and sympathy from the world's peoples and consolidates the international position of our country still more.

The recent establishment of the diplomatic relations between Korea and Australia proved a serious blow to the US imperialists, Japanese militarists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in south Korea who, upset by ever rising prestige and dignity of our Republic, have been manoeuvring in every possible way to undermine them.

Now that the establishment of the diplomatic relations has been announced, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have lodged "protest" and issued "statement" with a hue and cry. This is a despicable, foolish move on the part of the Pak Jung Hi clique who are now floundering, isolated within and without. It is simply ridiculed by the world's people.

With no amount of frantic efforts can they impair the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Australia which are growing stronger from day to day.

The Australian government, heedless of the pressure exerted by those who go against the trend of the times, decided to establish the diplomatic relations with our country. This is a step resulting from its independent foreign policy and is fully in line with the trend of the times.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Today it is an irresistible trend of the times that the world's people are taking the path to independence."

Today the world's people demand independence. They are dynamically forging ahead along the path to independence and self-reliance. The aggressive and interventionist manoeuvrings of imperialism are frustrated at every step, swept by the strong trend of the times.

The friendly and cooperative relations between our country and Australia will be strengthened as ever and raised to a higher stage in defiance of any obstructionist manoeuvres of the outside forces.

Han Dok Yon

(Continued from page 2)

continued:

I am enjoying complete freedom in life. People advise me to stop working because I am far advanced in years, but I come up here orchard, because I want to.

He walks up to the orchard once in a while, though the people try to dissuade him. It is quite natural for him, because he has seen so much with his own eyes in his 78-year-long life in this village: He has witnessed a great change here, going through the years under the jackboots of Japanese and US imperialisms—his village, Hamji-gol, was incorporated into the Migok Co-operative Farm and the villagers have all become masters of the socialist countryside.

The life I am enjoying is so better than one before liberation that I sometimes feel as if I were in a dream, he remarked, and said in conclusion: I offer my heartfelt thanks to President Kim Il Sung for having provided us with such a blissful paradise on earth.

Later on, my guide gave me the following explanation as to the reason why grandpa Kang Bu Hong wants to come to the orchard so much. The hillock used to be denuded and stony. President Kim Il Sung gave them an instruction to plant an orchard there. The old man Kang did all he could to help lay it out, carrying earth. Ten-year-long efforts bore fruit.

As instructed by the President, the villagers worked hard and turned the stony hillock into an orchard now in bloom, then laden with apples. The orchard lying on this hillock is permeated with the old man's strivings and joy. What I clearly realized again in the orchard and the paddy field was how the Japanese swines stripped the villagers of everything they had and how the Yankee devils destroyed everything in the village.

The story of Hamji-gol is not confined to the Migok Co-operative Farm.

It is a never-to-be-forgotten story of the revolution, common to all the Korean peasants.

(The end)

South Korean Countryside Suffering from Exploitation

ANTI-POPULAR "NEW VILLAGE MOVEMENT"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The military rulers of south Korea are now clamouring about 'reform', 'building a self-reliant economy', and 'relief for the people'. But these are nothing but deceptions designed to placate the people's discontent and intensify fascist suppression."

The "new village movement" has been on afoot for five years on end in south Korea.

Started in 1970 by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, this movement was confined chiefly to the countryside in its initial stage. From the spring of 1972 it developed into an "all-people movement". Now it has become a major policy of the puppet regime.

They describe it as a "great leap movement designed to improve people's living conditions and radically change the appearance of the countryside, and promote its modernization and country's reunification." But reality refutes this.

Intensified Fascist Suppressive Measures, Implantation of "Anti-Communist" Idea

The aim the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are pursuing in this movement is to step up fascist suppression and lay political groundwork for their long-term office.

This is clear from the fact that the movement was sponsored by the puppet "ministry of home affairs" and its apparatus is under the control of the "minister of home affairs".

The "central council of new village movement" under the direct control of the puppet regime came into being and its branches sprang up in all parts of south Korea—province, city, county, *myon* (sub-county) and village. The posts of chief are all held by policemen whose mission is to watch every movement of the population and arrest those who come to their disliking.

Other puppet ministries—defence, agriculture and forest, education—and "Republican Party", "Anti-Communist Union" and other political organizations are also involved in this movement.

This huge chain of setups is used to implant "anti-communist" leanings in the people's minds.

The main plank of this movement, they allege, is the "spiritual revolution", aimed at reforming the people's ideology.

The step toward that end was the framing of the "propaganda programme for the new village movement" by the "ministry of culture and information". In accordance with this programme various propaganda media are mobilized to implant "anti-communist" idea into the minds of people, and clamour about the fictitious "threat of invasion from the north".

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi openly declares that "to make the rural areas free from communism" is the chief aim of this movement.

The puppet army is not excluded from this movement. Every unit of its ground force entrenched in the rural area has its "committee for promoting the new village movement". Under it villagers are forced to undergo the "anti-espionage training". This machinery also carries out "anti-communist" propaganda.

In schools, too, those who are charged with the "new village movement" are posted to educate young students in "anti-communist" idea.

This shows how frantically the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are working to put down the growing tendency towards the country's reunification, encourage the confrontation between the north and the south, and thus perpetuate the national division.

Exploitation and Expropriation

In carrying on the "new village movement", the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique talk about "improvement of economical environments" as well as "spiritual reform".

They allege that the cause of poverty in the countryside is traceable to "idleness" and "ignorance" of peasants, and in order to get rid of "poverty" and "ignorance" they must have the "spirit of industry". Under this pretext, peasants are forced to work without remuneration.

Working on the idea of improving the living conditions of the peasants or modernizing the countryside, the Pak Jung Hi clique drive the peasants into various labours such as roof reshaping, road construction, well digging, improvement of old-fashioned toilets, construction of "new village hall" and "new village work place" and so on. Peasants are often mobilized in these undertakings even in the farm season. But all these cleaning-up campaigns, of course, are not for the benefit of the peasants but for making money by bringing in more foreign tourists.

The result: peasants are unable to do farm work in good time and involved in heavy debt as they have to buy a lot of building materials.

It cost nearly 50,000 won in replacing straw-roofs with tiles. In addition they have to pay for building materials and land rent of joint projects. Even social expenses used by the "new village leaders" are imposed on them.

This is not all. While paying no heed to taking necessary measures for farming the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique impel the peasants toward installing communication facilities, road expansion project, harbour construction, bridge construction and so on under the pretext of "creating new environment".

The purpose of these projects is to perfect war preparation so that all manpower and material resources in rural and fishing villages can be mobilized speedily in case of emergency.

As the facts show, the "improvement of environment" is by no means for the people.

The movement only brings grist to the mill of comprador capitalists.

First of all, cement businesses having a hard time began to show signs of activity. Many other big bussinesses quickly turned the face toward steel and timber and built tile plants because there was a growing demand for building materials. In this way they could gain huge profits.

Bankers also bleed the peasants white by giving them loans at high interest. The same is true of owners of "new village factories". Cheap labour and raw materials in the rural areas and active market bring them in large profit.

All these facts patently show that the "new village movement" is an anti-popular movement reducing the peasants to pauperism. It is a reactionary "spiritual movement" linked with economic problems, aimed at propping up their crumbling fascist ruling system. This is a desperate move to prolong their remaining days.

For this reactionary nature, this movement has become the target of bitter hatred and denunciation of the south Korean people.

It is reported that the most of *tong* and *ban* chiefs (lowest administrative units) take no interest in this movement. Small wonder, they openly say: "We are not inclined to join this new village movement even if we may get sacked."

Pak Hae Chon

"No-doctorless Village Programme": Empty Talk

The working people in south Korea are removed from medical service. Particularly so in farming and fishing villages.

The Pak Jung Hi clique noisily advertised a "no-doctorless village" programme to make one believe that it was something new in the measures taken for public health service. So far it has remained good-for-nothing as seen from the fact that nearly 10 million people in 425 administrative units called *myon* and 793 islands are unable to receive medical care at all because there are no doctors. Many are dying from diseases, given not a dose of medicine.

According to the data published by the south Korean puppet clique some time ago, the number of doctors in farming and fishing villages accounts for only 12.3 per cent of the total.

Anyone can see it is far too small figure, since 65 per cent of the whole population are dwellers in farm and fishing villages, almost twice as many as urban dwellers.

Though things have come to such a pass, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique pay no heed to improving the public health service in the rural and fisning villages. Instead, they have perpetrated without hesitation such an anti-popular, treacherous crime as selling doctors and nurses off to foreign countries to earn a few dollars, though they are badly needed in south Korea itself.

According to the watered-down figures released by the south Korean puppet clique, as of December last year the number of doctors sold out to foreign countries ran into 2,600 or more and that of nurses sent to West Germany alone reached over 6,200.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique do not care at all about the poor health of the people but steep themselves in selling off the fellow countrymen to make money. It is reported that they have a plan to sell more than 1,500 nurses to West Germany this year.

No money, no doctors and no medical establishments. This pains the inhabitants in farming and fishing villages terribly. It is simply because the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have left the public health in these areas out of account while running amuck to strengthen the system for tyrannical fascist rule and expand armament.

Since traitor Pak Jung Hi took over the puppet "government" by force of arms, he appropriated over 80 per cent of the total budgetary expenditure for military purpose and maintenance of the dictatorial regime but earmarked only 1 per cent for public health service.

A mere fraction of this negligible amount of money went to the rural and fishing villages and the rest, to the urban areas.

The above-mentioned fact suffices it to show that so long as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique stay in office, the inhabitants in the doctorless villages can never free themselves from the misery and distress.

Pak Sung Chun

Figures Tell

☆ The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are working hard to build or expand military bases and highways for a new war preparation. This has led to continued decrease of arable land.

According to the curtailed data released by the south Korean puppet clique in 1968 the paddy fields decreased by 100,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo*: about one hectre) compared with 1962. In 1972 the cultivated soil showed a decrease of 219,000 *chongbo* compared with 1969.

☆ Due to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's utter negligence in irrigation and forest and water conservancy projects and destruction of the existing irrigation facilities, every year farmland is hit by flood and drought.

During the period from 1966 to 1971 the annual average number of those who became flood victims was over 500 and the damage caused to the economy was 80,300 million won on the annual average. During this period the total volume of property damage was over a half of this year's total budget of the puppet regime.

Sixty-nine per cent of the total paddy fields remain rain-dependent or unirrigated.

☆ A south Korean magazine "Sanop Kyongje" said, "When we speak of our agriculture, our thought goes to mattocks and hoes. These are our typical tools."

The south Korean peasants, far removed from modern technological civilization, do farming with primitive tools.

The UN statistics in 1970 revealed that the number of tractors, harvesters and thrashers in south Korea was only 100 in all.

☆ Grain output is decreasing every year. In 1973 it showed a decrease of 858,000 tons compared with 1970.

☆ Reduction in grain production has led to a steady food shortage. According to the data published by the south Korean puppet clique, food shortage was 18.4 per cent in 1970, 27.8 per cent in 1971 and 31.8 per cent in 1973. It is expected that the figure will further rise this year.

☆ The imported food is rapidly on the increase. In 1961 the figure stood at 600,000 tons and in 1973 it jumped to 3.64 million tons—six times over 1961.

A scene of south Korean countryside. A woman is seen here working on a non-productive rocky field (left). The poor mother feeds steamed vegetables to her baby who is crying for food (right). We can read in their sad, dejected faces the agony, despair and hatred for the exploiter society. This is an epitome of south Korean society under the rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique where numerous peasants are forced to live a sub-human life.

A Cunning Trick of Japanese Reactionaries to Create "Two Koreas"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"While stepping up their renewed invasion of south Korea, the Japanese militarists, hand and glove with the US imperialists, are actively pushing ahead with the plot to create 'two Koreas'."

According to a report, Kimura, Foreign Minister of Japan, mentioned something about the Korean question to be discussed at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly, at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee under the House of Councillors on August 1. He said that simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the UN would "not be contradictory to the independent peaceful reunification of Korea" but be a "step toward the peaceful reunification".

He then blustered that if "either" of the north and the south desires a UN membership and the UN recognizes it, this would be a "desirable step, conducive to the reunification" and hinted that Japan is in favour of the proposal for "separate entry" of south Korea into the UN.

This proposal is a hideous fabrication of the US and Japanese reactionaries and their minions. It is nothing else than a variety of the notorious proposal for simultaneous admission of "two Koreas" to the UN. The aim is to keep Korea divided into two for ever.

Kimura's statement shows that the US and Japanese reactionaries and their stooges are desperately trying to have their plot for perpetual split of Korea recognized internationally at any cost, by reverting to their unpromising "two-Korea" intrigue and adding to it a knavish trick—the so-called proposal for "separate entry" of south Korea into the UN.

The Japanese militarists' frantic manoeuvrings to freeze the split of Korea and keep it divided for ever are motivated by their sinister ambition for reinvasion of south Korea.

What the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are driving at is to hamper Korea's reunification by creating "two Koreas", reduce south Korea to a commodity market and raw material supplier of Japanese monopoly capital and restore their former colonial rule over south Korea.

It is with this aim in view that the Japanese militarists continue to pursue the hostile policy toward our Republic, stretch their tentacles of reinvasion deep into all fields of south Korea, strongly support the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's nation-splitting manoeuvres and tyrannical fascist rule, and egg them on to the "two-Korea" plot and atrocious slaughtering of the people.

The Japanese militarists must refrain from the reckless act intended to hinder the reunification of our country.

If the Japanese militarists continue to commit the foolhardy acts for prolonged division of Korea, blinded by the wild ambition for reinvasion of south Korea, they will be scathingly condemned, isolated and rejected by the world's people, to say nothing of the entire Korean and Japanese peoples.

Hwang Pil

Japanese "Economic Animal" Plundering Third World Countries' Natural Resources

A revealing light was thrown on the Japanese reactionaries' sinister design to rob the third world countries of their natural resources and feather their own nest in violation of the latters' sovereignty.

According to a news dispatch, the Japanese representative took up a stand of "opposing in principle" the proposal to establish the economic zone within the limit of 200 miles during the general debate at the 3rd UN Conference on the Law of Sea opened in Caracas on June 20.

This is an unpardonable challenge to the peoples in the third world who have been fighting against the imperialist and colonialist aggression and plunder and for the defence of their countries' sovereignty, their right to territorial waters and their natural resources, demanding 200-mile-limit economic zone be laid out.

And it is a foolish act going against the trend of the times.

The statement made by the Japanese representative at the conference glaringly revealed, in the final analysis, an impudent intention to plunder other countries of their aquatic resources at random well within their territorial seas in violation of their sovereignty.

The Japanese reactionaries have long since enriched themselves by robbing other countries of their wealth. It is all the more so nowadays.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"By exporting huge amounts of capital and obtaining various colonial concessions, the imperialists have seized the levers of control of the economy in many countries of the world. Thus, imperialist monopoly capital ruthlessly continues to rob these countries of their rich natural resources and their industrious people of the fruits of their labour". (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 323.)

The Japanese reactionaries have infiltrated deeper than ever into Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America under the spurious name of "aid", "joint development" and "economic cooperation" in a frantic attempt to siphon off their natural resources.

This finds graphic expression in the sharp increase of overseas investment by the Japanese monopoly capital in recent years. The amount of their investment in Asia accounts for 23 per cent of their total overseas investment, Middle East, 20.3 per cent and Latin America, 16.6 per cent. As of the end of March last year, the investment made in foreign countries to get steady supply of minerals and oil reached 2,273 million dollars.

The Japanese monopoly concerns and the "joint companies" operating in Southeast Asia, 35,000 in all, have seized the levers of control of the economy and held the market in this part of the world.

They are siphoning off iron ore, bauxite, tin, crude rubber, timber and other valuable raw materials. Many Japanese monopoly concerns are bent on carrying away such strategic materials as copper, iron, aluminum, petroleum, lead and zinc from Latin America.

They have stretched their hands deep into Africa called a "treasure-house" of mineral resources. "Mitsui" and "Mitsubishi", two of the big business in Japan, have left no stone unturned to deprive Africa of uranium, bauxite, crude oil, nickel and other strategic materials, found abundant in the continent.

The share of the materials the Japanese monopoly capitalists are importing to meet the demand at home is 100 per cent in uranium, nickel, bauxite, phosphorus, cotton, wool and crude rubber; 99.7 per cent in crude oil; 97 per cent in iron ore; 78.5 per cent in coal; 75.6 per cent in copper ore and 54.6 per cent in lead.

Their plundering of aquatic resources has now reached quite a serious stage. Japan has many vessels. They are engrossed in fishing operation within the territorial waters of other countries. Moreover, Japan is robbing them of the seabed resources.

Even the reptile US news agencies disclosed that Japan's "fish catch within the territorial waters of oceanic countries accounts for 45 per cent of the total catch per annum."

South Korea offers a good example: the Japanese reactionaries concluded "ROK-Japan fishery agreement" with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Since then, modernly-equipped Japanese boats swarmed into the south Korean fishing ground called the "waters under joint control" and swept everything into their nets.

Facts show that the Japanese reactionaries under the guise of "helpers" and "friends" are craftily trying to get raw materials by currying favour with other countries. But, as shown at the recent UN Conference on Law of Sea, there is no country to be taken in by their half-baked tricks.

They have fully shown themselves in the colours of "filthy Japanese", "economic animal" or "economic monster," denounced and rejected on a world-wide scale.

Some time ago, one of the high-ranking Indonesian officials referred to the Japanese reactionaries intent on making maximum profits in his country. He indignantly said: "They are deforesting our mountains to such an extent as not to leave a tree for us" and "why are they so incontinent?"

According to a foreign dispatch, the "First Conference of the Asian Youth" was held in Tokyo late in July with a view to "forming a united front against the Japanese economic aggression, going beyond the boundaries."

Meanwhile, the Africans are castigating the Japanese reactionaries for plundering their natural resources and maintaining "dirty economic relations" with the racists in Rhodesia and South Africa.

The Japanese reactionaries are the covetous "economic brutes" who are running wild to obtain "concessions" and raw materials, paying no heed to the international law and norms and the vital interests of other nations.

The Japanese militarists must bring themselves to see that the days were gone when the imperialist powers reigned over the world, swayed the destiny of the small and weak nations and robbed them of what they had, right and left.

Now is the great age of independence: The imperialists are on the decline like the sun setting in the west, and the oppressed and maltreated peoples are taking their place on the stage of history as masters, assuming full responsibility for their own destiny.

If the Japanese militarists continue to go against the trend of the times as ever, they will be certainly exposed to stronger denunciation and hatred of the peoples in the third world and other parts of the globe.

Chin Bang Hun

Singapore Marks Ninth Anniv. of Her Independence

The Singaporean people won national independence on August 9, 1965 through their protracted struggle.

Following the country's independence, they persevered in their efforts to consolidate national independence and develop the national economy and national culture. As a result, shipbuilding yards, cement factories, textile and other factories were built.

Much effort was directed to the development of foreign trade, Singapore's major economic branch, and good results were scored in this domain.

In order to oppose decadent culture and degenerated way of life and develop sound national culture, the government of Singapore took steps to nationalize schools and reorganize the educational work in conformity to actual conditions. This brought about a series of change in the field of education.

When the Third Five-Year Plan is fulfilled, the looks of Singapore will change still more.

While fighting against outside forces' aggression and intervention, the Singaporean government took such brave measures as deporting foreigners engrossed in unjustifiable interference in the internal affairs of the country and strives to defend the country's territorial waters.

The Korean people sincerely congratulate the Singaporean people upon their successes and express firm solidarity with their anti-imperialist, independent stand.

We value the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Singaporean peoples. We firmly believe that these relations will further strengthen and develop in the future.

The Korean people heartily wish the Singaporean people great successes in their endeavour for the country's prosperity and the building of a new life.

Han Song

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